

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XL

San Francisco, February 14, 1941

No. 3

Two A. F. of L. Unions Organized in Plants of Ford Motor Company

Culminating a long but quietly conducted organizing campaign, the American Federation of Labor announces that a majority of the production workers at the Lincoln and River Rouge plants of the Ford Motor Company have been organized into two federal labor unions chartered by the A. F. of L. About 80,000 workers are employed in the two plants.

This news, coming as a surprise to opposition C.I.O. forces which have been doing most of their organizing in the newspapers, appeared to open the way for complete unionization of all Ford employees.

Statement by President Green

In a statement announcing the chartering of the two local unions, President Green made it clear that it is not the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to destroy the Ford Motor Company, but to co-operate, if possible, with the management through the processes of collective bargaining.

"The next step to be taken," Green said, "will be to establish collective bargaining and the recognition of these American Federation of Labor unions as collective bargaining agencies, in conformity with the provisions of the National Labor Relations act, for the employees at the Lincoln plant and the Rouge River plant of the Ford Motor Company."

Voluntary Choice of Workers

"The right of the production workers to voluntarily become members of a union of their own choosing, as provided for in the National Labor Relations act, was freely exercised, without interference by the management of the Ford Motor Company. These workers are simply doing now what members of the American Federation of Labor employed in the Ford Motor Company plants have done heretofore. They are acting voluntarily in accordance with their own best judgment."

"It is hoped that a collective bargaining and co-operative relationship, which has always existed

between American Federation of Labor unions established in Ford Motor Company plants and the management of the Ford Motor Company, will now be established between these newly chartered American Federation of Labor unions and the management of the Ford Motor Company, as soon as possible after the organizations have been completely and firmly established. These steps, if wholeheartedly and sincerely taken, will prove to be of mutual advantage to the management of the Ford Motor Company and to its employees.

Hearty Welcome Assured

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor extend a hearty welcome to the employees of the Ford Company into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. They will be accorded all the rights and privileges of members of the American Federation of Labor. We will all be very happy indeed over the organization of Ford Motor Company employees into unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor."

"The American Federation of Labor will service these organizations, will advise and counsel with the officers and members of said organizations, and will render all assistance possible in the promotion of industrial peace and co-operation between the employees and the management of the Ford Motor Company."

LIMITS LABOR BOARD'S POWERS

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Philadelphia, handed down an opinion limiting the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to the period in a firm's relations with its employees which ends with the signing of a labor agreement. In affirming this principle the court decided that the Labor Board did not have the legal right to reinstate an employee dismissed in violation of a contract with a labor union.

HOTEL STRIKE SETTLED

Settlement of the strike of culinary workers, operating engineers and building service men against the Villa Riviera, palatial Long Beach hotel, was announced last week by George Bentson, secretary of the Long Beach Central Labor Council. All strike breakers have been removed from the hotel, and striking employees have been returned to work on the jobs held by them at the time the strike was called.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee Declares Anti-Strike Laws Would Deny Fundamental Rights

Taking the definite position that federal anti-strike legislation would not only prove "ineffective" but likewise "deny fundamental rights to our citizens," the committee on manufacture of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in a formal report expressed opposition to such legislation. The committee stated the following conclusions:

"Public policy is opposed to interference with defense.

"The interrelation of businesses makes it next to impossible to draw a line between defense and non-defense industries.

"The national chamber believes that anti-strike laws will prove ineffective and that they will deny fundamental rights to our citizens. The chamber further believes that public interest will be best served by voluntary co-operation.

"To this end the chamber enlists the support of its member organizations in urging all employers

to develop plans with all their employees designed to promote the amicable and prompt adjustment of labor disputes which may arise; and, should these internal plans fail, recommends that existing conciliatory services now available be enlisted and used to facilitate prompt settlement of such disputes."

The chamber's report indicated that there is no need of additional federal legislation in the field of industrial relations.

"In this connection," continued the report, "we refer to legislation of the 'anti-strike' variety. Despite the occurrence of isolated instances of labor disagreements which appear to have received undue prominence in the press, there is every evidence of an increasing determination on the part of both management and workers to develop voluntary methods for the adjustment of labor difficulties."

Court Decides Against Jobless Pay on Refusal To Cross Picket Lines

In a decision handed down last Friday the California Supreme Court ruled that employees who had refused to go through peaceful picket lines were not entitled to receive unemployment insurance.

Specifically, the court granted a writ of mandate to the Bodinson Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, compelling the California Employment Commission to set aside an award of unemployment benefits to two machinists.

Machinists Directly Involved

The machinists, employees of Bodinson, refused to pass a picket line thrown about the plant by A. F. of L. welders, in May, 1939.

They had been awarded the benefits after a ruling in their favor by a commission referee. The commission itself upheld the referee, whereupon the Bodinson company took the case to court.

Other Cases Affected

This decision of the court may affect two other pending cases of a similar nature, which involve the efforts of 5000 longshoremen to obtain compensation following their refusal to go through a waterfront picket line set up by another union, and those of 150 Gantner & Mattern employees to get unemployment compensation after refusing to pass a janitors' picket line.

In these two cases the effect of the court's decision was to return them to the unemployment commission, for further hearing, and involved original technical procedure.

Unanimous Decision

The court's decision in the Bodinson case, which was unanimous, was written by Chief Justice Gibson and declared that the main issue was one of statutory interpretation, and continued:

"It is not the province of this court to consider the arguments of social policy which have been urged by each side and we cannot deliberate upon the social desirability of making payments to groups which are excluded by the statute.

"It is true that under a proper construction of the statute an employee who is prevented from working through no act of his own is entitled to compensation, as, for example, where he is barred by force from the premises where he has been working. But that is not the situation here.

Picketing Assumed as Peaceful

"If the picket line was maintained within the limits provided by law as this one presumably was, no physical compulsion was exerted to prevent them from working.

"They were unemployed solely because, in accordance with their union principles, they did not choose to work in a plant where certain of their fellow employees were on strike. Their own consciences and faith in their union principles dictated their action.

"This choice is one which members of organized labor are frequently called upon to make, and in the eyes of the law this kind of choice has never been deemed involuntary. Fairly interpreted it was intended to disqualify those workers who voluntarily leave their work because of trade dispute and are consequently ineligible to receive benefit payments."

Ford Case and Picketing Subjects of Decisions By U. S. Supreme Court

The United States Supreme Court refused, this week, to take a hand in the controversy between the Ford Motor Company and the Labor Board, with the result that the company apparently must reinstate twenty-three employees allegedly discharged for union activity.

Although the court, as usual in such matters, gave no reason for its refusal to review the Ford case, it has said in several decisions that the courts may not substitute their judgment for that of administrative agencies and that labor orders must be upheld so long as they are based on substantial evidence.

Held Responsible by Board

The Ford Company was held responsible by the Labor Board for assault on persons distributing C.I.O. union leaflets at its River Rouge plant near Detroit in 1937.

A circuit court of appeals upheld the Board's order that the company reinstate a group of employees with back pay, and that it cease alleged interference with collective bargaining rights. The company had contended that the men were discharged for poor workmanship or misconduct.

A portion of the Board's order directing the company to cease distributing pamphlets outlining its own views on unionization was set aside by the circuit court, as an infringement of the constitutional guarantee of free speech. This phase of the case was not involved in the company's petition for a Supreme Court review.

Two Picketing Decisions

The court, in two decisions, also clarified the legality of anti-picketing injunctions. It held that picketing activities may be enjoined if attended by violence, but that they may not be enjoined merely because the pickets were not employed at the place they were picketing.

The picketing cases, both involving unions in Chicago, found the eight-man court in disagreement, with Justice Frankfurter writing the majority opinions. They were decided thus:

Violated Free Speech

1. An injunction restraining an A. F. of L. hairdressers and cosmetologists' union from picketing the Ross W. Swing Beauty Parlor was held an unconstitutional interference with freedom of speech. The proprietor of the parlor said the picketing started after his sixteen women em-

ployees refused to join the union and he declined to compel them to do so.

"The interdependence of economic interest of all engaged in the same industry has become commonplace," said Frankfurter's opinion. "The right of free communication cannot therefore be mutilated by denying it to workers, in a dispute with an employer, even though they are not in his employ."

Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Roberts dissented.

Violent Conduct Outlawed

2. An injunction restraining an independent milk wagon drivers' union from picketing stores selling products of Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., described as a "cut rate" company, was upheld as a constitutional exercise of State sovereignty to curb violence. Justice Black wrote a dissent, in which he was joined by Justice Douglas, while Justice Reed wrote a separate dissent; all three said that the injunction violated free speech.

Justice Frankfurter said the question was "whether a State can choose to authorize its courts to enjoin acts of picketing in themselves peaceful when they are enmeshed with contemporaneously violent conduct which is concededly outlawed."

DIES COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE

The House voted, this week, to grant a 15-month extension to the Dies committee, which has been investigating un-American activities. By a unanimous voice vote the House voted to expunge from the record a speech by Representative Dickstein of New York in the course of which he said: "I charge that 110 fascist organizations in this country had the back key and now have the back key to the back door of the Dies committee."

DEFEAT FOR C.I.O.

In its first test since it was chartered as an international union by the American Federation of Labor, the Wine, Liquor and Distillery Workers' International Union won a complete victory in an N.L.R.B. election in the K. D. and W. plant of the National Distillers' Corporation at Louisville. The C.I.O. challenged the union's claim to represent a majority of the workers at this plant and contested its contract. The A. F. of L. union polled 244 votes to 154 for the C.I.O. with 61 additional A. F. of L. votes being challenged.

Longshoremen's Hearing

Harry Bridges testified at an N.L.R.B. hearing this week that unless the C.I.O. could speak for all longshore groups on the Pacific Coast a recent agreement with employers would be without effect.

The hearing, which moved to San Francisco from Tacoma, is on a petition by the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, which controls longshore labor in the ports of Tacoma, Port Angeles and Anacortes, to be designated bargaining agent for those ports.

The contract of which Bridges spoke was signed last November. His statement went into the record over the strong objection of L. B. Sulgrove of Tacoma, I.L.A. attorney, who declared the statement was merely to pressure the labor board in favor of the C.I.O. union.

Montgomery Ward Case Before Labor Board— Oakland Store Will Close

The Montgomery Ward Company, against which retail clerks, warehousemen and teamsters are waging a coast-wide strike, was charged with unfair labor practices in a complaint filed last week with the National Labor Relations Board by attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor, on behalf of Retail Clerks' Union No. 47, of Oakland.

The complaint alleges that the company "has urged, persuaded and attempted to induce its employees to drop membership in" the union; that although the union represents a majority of the employees in the Oakland store, the company refuses to bargain in good faith, and that it has inspired formation of a "company union" known as the Montgomery Ward Employees' Association.

Meanwhile, strike activity against the company progressed on all fronts. Picket lines were extended to Montgomery Ward retail branches in southern California.

Study Legislative Proposals

On the legislative front, the State Federation through Secretary Vandeleur, reiterated its determination to press for legislation which would curb the power of nation-wide chain stores to destroy fair labor standards in California. Vandeleur announced that the Federation was studying the bill introduced by Senator Jespersion, of Atascadero, proposing a tax of 2½ per cent on all chain store profits sent out of California, to ascertain if the bill would serve the purpose.

On Tuesday of this week an attorney of the Montgomery Ward Company made the following announcement.

"Due to lack of transportation by truck and railroad, the Oakland house is unable to adequately serve its customers. Because of the shortage of merchandise the mail order house and retail store will be closed until further notice on Saturday night."

Effective Campaign

This announcement was clear evidence of the effectiveness of the campaign which has been waged against the huge Oakland store of the company by the striking unions. It was in this plant that the original dispute arose, the management declining after repeated overtures by the unions to enter into a working agreement with the A. F. of L. Retail Clerks and Warehousemen's organizations. Since the strike began, in early December, picketing of the company's stores has spread to various California cities and certain of those in other western States.

It is estimated that about 500 employees of the company who had failed to join with the strikers in their attempt to better working conditions and wages will nevertheless lose their jobs.

Secretary Vandeleur, of the State Federation of Labor, stated that the closing of the Oakland store will have no effect whatever on the Federation's move to bring the Montgomery Ward situation before the National Labor Relations Board.

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Measure Legalizing Wire Tapping Seen as Menace To Legitimate Activities

A sub-committee of the House judiciary committee has begun hearings on a bill legalizing wire tapping by government agencies. The measure, says "Labor," official organ of fifteen standard Railroad Labor Organizations, sponsored by Congressman Sam Hobbs, Democrat, of Alabama, and advocated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is regarded with deep suspicion and alarm by organized labor.

The proposal authorizes heads of executive departments to permit wire tapping to "detect or prevent the commission of felonies," and provides that evidence thus obtained shall be received in federal court proceedings.

Subterfuge Charged

Although its sole purpose is to repeal a section of the Federal Communications act banning wire tapping, the legislation contains language which gives it the appearance of amending the judicial code. Critics contend this is a subterfuge to enable its advocates to demand its reference to the Senate judiciary committee instead of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, to which all such proposals heretofore have been referred.

The committee on interstate commerce, headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has taken a strong stand against wire tapping, whether perpetrated by government or private agencies. It rejected a similar measure last year, declaring that "wire tapping is especially dangerous at the present time, because of the recent resurgence of a spy system conducted by government police."

Sidetracking Means Row

Supporters of the bill believe they will have a better chance of getting favorable action if Wheeler's committee is sidetracked. Before this object is accomplished, however, there will be a merry row, "Labor" declared, and continues:

"The legislation, according to reliable information, was drafted by Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant to the Attorney General and legal adviser to the F.B.I., who also wrote the bill which Congress rejected a year ago."

The United States Supreme Court, on at least three occasions, has thrown out suits where prosecutions had been obtained by evidence secured through wire tapping.

"Such dirty business, such iniquities," have no place in the administration of law, declared the late Justice Holmes, who asserted that any government which permits such practices "plays an ignoble part."

Hepburn: "My Side of the Fence"

Katharine Hepburn, on tour with "The Philadelphia Story," recently awakened from an afternoon nap at Hotel McCurdy in Evansville, Ind., to find herself behind a picket line. Culinary workers had struck to protest the firing of two employees for union activity.

Informed by telephone of the situation, the famed actress immediately declared: "I'll have to move—that's my side of the fence." Within an hour the actress had moved bag and baggage to the Vendome Hotel, a close competitor of the McCurdy. Representatives of the unions involved conveyed their expressions of appreciation.

This has been the third wettest year in California's history.

FT. MILEY HOSPITAL ADDITION

Congressman Tom Rolph has introduced a bill to increase the facilities at Ft. Miley to take care of an additional 134 patients. The additional wing would cost approximately \$600,000. The hospital is said to be now greatly overcrowded.

DIAMOND MATCH NEGOTIATIONS

Announcement is made that negotiations for a contract between teamsters' and carpenters' unions and the Diamond Match Company, covering all the company's operations in northern and central California, will open on February 18, when J. E. Duffy, labor relations manager of the company, is scheduled to arrive from the East.

GEORGE KILLPATRICK PASSES

Death came to George W. Killpatrick, member of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union No. 278, on Tuesday of last week. The deceased was one of the charter members of the organization, served as its business agent in its early history, and was ever highly regarded for his loyalty by those striving to advance the best interests of the membership. The funeral service was held on Saturday morning, and interment was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

A. F. of L. Executive Council

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is meeting in regular quarterly session at Miami, Fla., this week.

Announcement was made, Tuesday, that the council had sharply criticized "anti-strike or compulsory arbitration proposals pending in Congress and urged instead that the President re-establish the National War Labor Board of world war days. It unanimously agreed on a statement to be sent all congressmen denouncing attempts to regulate by law the relations of labor and industry on defense work.

President Green said the proposed Labor Board operated during the world war with great success, although no coercion was used and labor disputes were settled entirely by persuasion.

President Green announced the executive council would obtain the services of a labor representative capable of making a survey of conditions in Latin America and that steps would later be taken to further promote the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Green was further reported as stating that some phases of the topic of alleged racketeering in the A. F. of L. would be considered by the council and that it will determine what policy to pursue if any specific cases are submitted, adding that "I have one I am going to bring before the council." He declined to reveal the nature of the case or to give any names.

One of the jurisdictional cases coming before the present session is that between the machinists and millwright unions over installation of machinery.

"A dwarf is small even if he stands on a mountain; a colossus keeps his height, even if he stands in a well."—Seneca.

Stabilizing Contracts for St. Louis Building Crafts

Monday of last week is declared to have been an historic occasion for all St. Louis building and construction trades unions. A hotel luncheon signaled the signing of a two-year contract between the St. Louis Builders' Guild, composed of about 275 general contractors and about 500 sub-contractors, and the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Council.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a board of fourteen members, with equal representation for both parties, whose duty will be to arbitrate differences, if they should arise, between the contractor and the union without strikes, lock-outs or stoppage of work.

The Building Trades Council agreed to furnish the general contractor and sub-contractors with the necessary experienced craftsmen to complete all their jobs. The Builders' Guild agreed to require all their members and sub-contractors to employ A. F. of L. affiliated mechanics on all jobs. A scale of wages for residential work was part of the contract.

In order to prevent jurisdictional conflicts, specific rules and jurisdictions for various crafts were outlined. The Building Trades Council will define the scope of the work for each trade and each of the journeymen through their business agents. The Building Trades Council also agreed to demand a six-month notice from any journeyman who wishes to engage in the general contracting business and then will permit his operation in that capacity for at least a one-year period.

COMMUNITY CENTER SPEAKER

Ben S. Allen, director of the educational division of the United States Food Administration during World War I, and assistant to Herbert Hoover for the Western States in Finnish and Belgian relief, will speak at the Mission Community Center, 362 Capp street, on Monday evening, February 17, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited, and there is no charge.

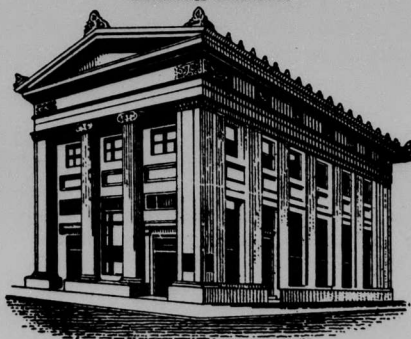
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
San Francisco, California
Telephone - HEMlock 3924

CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES	Year
Single subscriptions	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1941

The Picture Changes

Child labor was validated as a principle of American life some twenty years ago by a five-to-four decision of the Supreme Court of that day and time. Days and times have changed since then.

Advocates of the abolition of child labor had no recourse at that hour but to try to get through a constitutional amendment that would enable States to outlaw the practice. For twenty years the friends of the children have broken their hearts on the hard unfaith of state legislatures who have refused to ratify the amendment. It was the only hope at that time to get the children out of mine and factory.

Now the picture changes. A new U. S. Supreme Court decision overruling the former edict makes federal child labor laws valid and it is likely that new federal and state legislation will be adopted and the remaining fragment of child exploitation will disappear from American life.

The mills of the gods do grind and this late action indicates the fineness of the grist.

The Right to Strike

In a blistering condemnation of congressional bills designed to forbid strikes on defense work, the American Federation of Labor denounced such bills as "abhorrent to the American people" and "repugnant to the Constitution."

"The right to strike is an inalienable part of the Bill of Rights of American labor," is the declaration in the "American Federationist" for February. "Neither its suspension nor its restriction can or will be acceptable to organized labor." The article warned that the experiences of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Kansas all prove that "compulsion of labor breeds lawlessness."

Pointing out that the alleged purpose of bills introduced by Representatives Vinson, Hoffman and Howard Smith is to assure continuity of defense production, the "Federationist" said: "The record shows that restriction of the right to strike does not accomplish this purpose."

Declaring there is no reason why compulsory work proposals should be introduced, the "Federationist" recalled that the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department and the Building and Construction Trades Department, as well as many individual A. F. of L. unions, have already adopted voluntary no-strike policies. It added: "Defense strikes have been few and short-lived. Their effect on production has been negligible."

Ending its discussion of compulsory work proposals, the "Federationist" said: "The question of forced labor was settled by the Civil War. The curtailment of the right to strike is as repugnant to the Constitution as it is abhorrent to the American people."

"America can show the world that the achievement of a free people through the contribution of free and unrestricted labor can far exceed the ac-

complishment of workers subjected to the whip of regimented compulsion, or of labor herded into concentration camps.

"American labor wants a chance to prove this, and will prove it if given full co-operation by employers by their acceptance of orderly, fair and voluntary collective bargaining. Labor asks management to grasp its hand firmly and honorably so that together they can show what a democracy can do."

In Aid of British Labor

Through the recently formed American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, the trade unions of this country are taking steps to promote active support for the British labor movement in the struggle now in progress against the dictator nations.

This committee, as has already been announced, was organized at a meeting in New York of the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy which had been addressed by Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, who also recently visited San Francisco.

The committee plans to appeal primarily for commodities, such as blankets, winter clothing for adults and children, medical supplies, ambulances and mobile canteens. If funds are contributed, the committee expects them to be designated for specific commodities, or will itself use them for the purpose of specific commodities.

Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, and who is also president of the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, in discussing the plans of the committee, recently stated:

"The prospects for a successful campaign to raise material and moral aid for British labor appear good, if we can judge from the early responses of national and international unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The thus far spontaneous and unsolicited contributions of unions and individuals have been gratifying and encouraging."

"The Labor Aid Committee is confident that this splendid beginning will be equalled by the unions in all those industries that manufacture commodities needed by the embattled civilian population of England. It hopes to develop co-operation between the unions and the manufacturers, whereby the unions will contribute their labor, the manufacturers the use of their plants and machinery, and the two together, or either one of the interested parties, the necessary raw materials."

The committee has made plans to mobilize organized labor throughout the country to participate actively in the campaign for contributions. Communications to Mr. Woll in reference to the subject should be addressed to 9 East Forty-sixth street, New York City.

Offers Sage Advice

Some employers see the light. Outstanding among these is Charles E. Wilson, who climbed from office boy to president of the General Electric Company.

In an address before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, meeting in Philadelphia, Mr. Wilson said the system of private enterprise can contribute toward its own survival by giving the American people more economic freedom and more security than has yet been advocated by the major political parties.

He advocated a program including 100 per cent employment, rural electrification, increased social security, a national health program for the underprivileged and a government program of "permanent public works to provide jobs when industry fails to do so." Labor has long advocated the same program.

"Intellectually, as well as politically, the direction of all true progress is toward greater freedom."—Bovee.

Comment on World Events

I.L.N.S.

In Raebild national park in Jutland, Denmark, there stands an impressive and inspiring gift from Americans of Danish birth—the Lincoln Log Cabin.

Located near the city of Aalborg, this Danish-American park in the heather-covered Raebild hills has been the gathering place of thousands upon thousands of Danes, particularly on American holidays such as Lincoln's Birthday and the Fourth of July, since its dedication in 1912.

Allied spiritually with America as a sister democracy, Denmark applied the principles of democracy to her own way of life. For that reason there was tremendous appeal to the Danish people in the home in which Lincoln was born. Logs shipped from each of the 48 states of the union contributed to the building of the Lincoln Log Cabin, in 1934. It serves as a museum, and tells the story of Danish emigration to America from pioneer days to recent times. Various relics of Lincoln's time—a covered wagon from Utah, Indian costumes and early American plows—are among the objects on display.

According to reports received by the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy, 420 Lexington avenue, New York City, visitors to the Lincoln Log Cabin have increased since the German invasion of Denmark—possibly because the democracy-loving Danes have found spiritual comfort in this symbol of a free nation. Certainly this shrine to democracy grows more significant with the lengthening of the shadow now over Denmark, for the Danish people are as one in their determination to preserve not only their freedom and national independence but their constitutional democracy.

This determination has been given voice by Danish Prime Minister Stauning in a recent statement before the Rigsdag on rumors that a new (Nazi) government was to be formed:

"The king, the administration and the duly elected representatives of the people make up the triple accord in our constitution. These three elements must work together. The constitution cannot be set aside, but it can be amended. Amendment requires the consent not only of the representatives of the people but of the people themselves. There is no other legal procedure for anyone who may wish to see new forms for the life of the Danish State. Denmark is a legally constituted society. We are wont to conduct ourselves according to law and legal procedure. And without a doubt this continues to be what the Danish people wish to do."

Premier Stauning's words have a familiar ring when we recall the famous lines from Lincoln's Gettysburg address "... and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

A visible symbol of government by the people, and of national unity, the Lincoln Log Cabin set up in the midst of Denmark assumes a greatly increased spiritual significance. Erected as a gesture of friendship, it has become a beacon in the temporary blackout of Danish freedom and democracy.

THEY TRAVEL—YOU PAY

So everything possible is done to eliminate waste, extravagance and needless spending of government money? Then how about the following fact, reported to Congress by the General Accounting Office? In three and a half months last winter, more than 700 federal employees found it "necessary" to make trips to Florida at the taxpayers' expense. Congress would do well to question some of those employees and their superiors who approved their travel charges. Further, it would be a good idea to find out how many federal payrollers are getting their expenses to Florida this winter. And why?—Washington "Daily News."

No Place for Autocracy

Democracy in industry is essential to unity and efficiency in defense preparations, I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, emphasized in his recent address over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Declaring that labor will not be stampeded into giving up its right to organize and bargain collectively under either a war-time or a peace-time economy, Ornburn said:

"Unity in our defense plans requires that labor's standards shall not be diminished in the slightest degree. Representatives of organized labor should have a voice on all defense boards and commissions in order to safeguard wages and conditions.

Labor Conditions Should Improve

"With the spending of billions of dollars of the government's own money, and not private capital, the conditions under which men work in munitions industries should grow better and better."

Further stressing the need for maintenance of democracy and civil rights, the speaker said:

"In war or in peace time a military machine must be autocratic in its nature. The general at the head of an army must be placed in full control. However, in our American system we must maintain our democratic principles in industry and in government.

"As citizens we must not be deprived of our civil rights just because our nation is preparing for war. Arbitrary decrees must not be enforced on workers by representatives of industry or by officials of the government.

"Workers must still maintain the right to choose their own representatives and bargain collectively. Unity in defense can be obtained only by retaining all the benefits of democracy in our civil life.

"It would be hypocrisy to make the claim that we are preparing to defend our nation against ruthless dictators abroad and at the same time build up a form of dictatorship in our own land."

Union, Label is Symbol

Secretary Ornburn declared that the union label is the symbol of democracy in industry and pointed out the label gives assurance that products bearing it are not made in sweatshops or prisons by underpaid workers.

"The label," he added, "is a guarantee that the goods are made in America by labor unionists who receive decent wages, work reasonable hours and under good conditions."

The speaker pointed out that there is no necessity for reducing standards of living because of the defense program, saying:

Can Approve N.A.M. Declaration

"Recently the National Association of Manufacturers met and adopted a platform for American industry. It is seldom that labor agrees with this organization but in this platform there is one principle to which labor can subscribe one hundred per cent. This business association declared: 'The American people can secure this national defense without experiencing a reduction in their standard of living to the extent suffered abroad.'

"The platform reflects soundness in its definition of our economic laws. It states that industry in the production sense is America at work. It is the production of goods and services by millions of men and women working on farms, in mines, in factories, in offices and in shops. In short, it is the workers of America who man our industries.

"It is not difficult for labor to agree with the Manufacturers' Association on this point and co-operate with employers on this platform."

W.P.A.'s RECORD

It is stated that during the five and a half years of its life, approximately one-fifth of all the workers of the country have at one time or another worked on W.P.A. projects.

SUPPLY OF WORKERS AMPLE

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported Wednesday that despite the current large volume of construction, supplies of skilled and semi-skilled building trade workers appeared ample in most States. The report said more than 250,000 were registered for employment on December 7, 1940. More than 40 per cent of the registrants were concentrated in five States—California, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. Local shortages, the report said, had been adjusted by recruiting from other areas.

Building Trades Reduce Fees

A news dispatch this week stated that John P. Coyne, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, made announcement that "union leaders have agreed to a reduction in initiation fees and time and a half instead of double time for overtime work on defense projects. The Carpenters' Union reduced its initiation fee to a maximum of \$50, a maximum of \$25 had been set for common laborers with the figure as low as \$2.50 in some communities, and engineers and bricklayers' unions had also decided to reduce fees, according to the announcement by Coyne.

No. 110 to Hold Election

The election by Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 to name seven delegates to the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America will be held on Tuesday of next week. The convention meets in Cincinnati next April.

Following are the candidates aspiring to represent No. 110: A. W. Cantu, Frank Collins, James Dimakes, Nick Dorris, Gus Ducas, Burt Green, Sam Jaye, Mark Luckey, George Meel, Henry Paquette, John A. Polk, Gerald Siebert, Frank Ullert and Ray Valdez.

Balloting will be in a room on the ground floor of the building at 83 Sixth street in which the union headquarters are located, the polls being open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and voting machines will be used.

Shipbuilding Conference

The conference which began last week between representatives of the metal trades unions and shipbuilding companies of the Pacific Coast has continued throughout the present week, at the Whitcomb Hotel. The conference has for its purpose the formulating of a master contract for stabilizing the industry on the Coast.

Executive meetings of the committees and sub-committees which are engaged in the negotiations are still being held, and no report in relation thereto has been given out this week.

As stated last week, local labor officials had dispatched wires to President Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Labor, and other high governmental officials urging that they use their good offices to have the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company take part in the conference. Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council received a telegram from Secretary of the Navy Knox in reply to this appeal, in which the Cabinet official said, in part, that "it is highly desirous that Bethlehem take part in this conference, preferably as a full participant, but at any rate as an observer."

People with modest incomes who have been employed since the depression began in 1929 have taken advantage of their steady earnings to buy homes on the installment plan and pay for them. This is the conclusion reached by the United Savings and Loan League, which estimated that at least 210,000 such homes will be cleared of debt in the United States this year, probably the largest number in any one year of our history.

Labor's Progress

By DR. CHARLES L. STELZLE

There are millions of workers in the United States whose social and economic conditions are deplorable, but despite this fact, workers of all classes are making steady progress like the irresistible sweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed, and the pessimists, seeing only the eddy, point to it as an indication that there is only a backward movement, indifferent to the fact that the full flow of the stream just beyond reveals true progress.

They have forgotten or they choose to ignore the fact that only a few centuries ago half the world, no matter what their race or color, lived in slavery, that human life was counted so cheap and human dignity of so little consequence that men and women were tortured and killed for sport. Speak to them of the progress made by working people, and they will fling into your face the bitter argument of those who are unmindful of the day when labor was considered degrading and dishonorable—when the philosophers declared that a purchased laborer is better than a hired one; when workingmen lived in small, dingy, foul-smelling rooms; when they slept in cellars or over open drains; when men worked 16 hours a day the year round, without being paid for the "overtime."

They have forgotten, or they ignore, the time when manufacturers were actually paid to rid a parish of pauper children, who then became white slaves; when it was a crime to increase the workingman's wages above a certain amount; when the workingman could be put in jail for owing a storekeeper 10 cents; when the mechanic received only 50 cents for a day's work.

The condition of the skilled workingmen of our country today is superior to that of many of the royalty of a few centuries ago. The increase in wages and the miracles being performed with increased incomes, the shortening of hours of work, the multiplication of comforts, the new educational advantages, the right to organize, the superior position of the workers—all these have made thinking workingmen progressive human beings.

Many of these advantages have been obtained only in our own generation. As we look back upon the past we should take courage and rejoice.

Help Protect Your Children

Kite flying season will be here soon with the sunny days and brisk breezes of spring. Because of the danger in flying kites near electric lines, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for several years has co-operated with city and school officials in educational kite flying campaigns. While kite flying may be a good healthy outdoor sport, children should be taught the rules of safety for their own protection. The company distributes to school children pamphlets giving instructions for making and flying kites. Posters are also used to give additional emphasis to the six rules of safety.

These rules are: (1) Never fly a kite near electric or trolley wires. (2) Never climb poles to untangle a kite. (3) Never let a kite go over radio aerials. (4) Never build or fly a kite with metal or wire in the frame or tail. (5) Never run across highways while flying kites. (6) Never use tinsel string, wire, or any kind of twine that is made with a metallic substance. Use plain cotton cord.

The school and peace authorities who are trying to make kite flying safe should have the full co-operation of parents in making these simple safety rules effective.

HIRING HALL MEASURE

Chairman Bland, has called for hearings by the House merchant marine committee, beginning February 26, on the Dirksen bill to outlaw union hiring halls for merchant seamen and to impose additional citizenship requirements for manning United States vessels.

Collusion of C. I. O. and Timber Firm Is Charged

Collusion between the communist-dominated International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.), and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company to break the strike of 900 members of the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2545, at the company's Snoqualmie, Washington, plant, is charged in a statement issued last week by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The statement also says that the Seattle District Council of Carpenters and Joiners has notified all of its members to refuse to handle Weyerhaeuser products, and that other district councils throughout the country are being asked to take similar action. It continues:

Negotiation During Strike

"While the 900 members of the A. F. of L. were on the picket line the C.I.O. secretly conducted negotiations with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company for an agreement which gave less to the workers than the A. F. of L. had obtained from other companies struck at the same time. In return for this sell-out pact, the C.I.O. apparently bound itself to lead a 'back-to-work' movement of the strikers.

"Proof that the C.I.O. was an outside influence, injected into the situation by the company as a strike-breaking move, is demonstrated by the fact that the Snoqualmie plant is still shut down, despite the paper deal with the C.I.O." The statement further asserted that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was profiting immensely from national defense contracts, and declared that the company was well able to meet the moderate demands of the union.

Operators and Union in Agreements

The dispute started last October when Local 2545 of the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers, embracing the workers at the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, a Weyerhaeuser subsidiary, joined the general Northwest lumber strike for a 7½ cents per hour increase and a week's vacation with pay. Within a few weeks, operators of struck plants in Everett, Seattle, Tacoma and other affected areas reached an agreement with the union. Snoqualmie Falls, however, refused to make any concessions and the plant has since been idle.

Reluctant to keep the plant closed down because it might hamper national defense, Local 2545, certified as the bargaining agency, offered, on January 7, to arbitrate the dispute. It declared that it was

ready and willing to return to work immediately pending a decision by an impartial board, which it proposed should consist of three members: one named by the union, one named by the company and the third selected by the President of the United States.

According to the union, the company declined to arbitrate. Instead, it offered to resume negotiations, which up to that time had proved fruitless. The union agreed to resume negotiations. Negotiations were resumed, with the union making new concessions in an effort to arrive at a settlement, but the company rejected every union proposal.

"It became apparent," the union's statement says, "that the company was merely stalling for some ulterior purpose. The purpose became plain when it announced its agreement with the C.I.O., embodying conditions for the men far below what the A. F. of L. union was willing to accept."

Officials of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in charge of the strike, urge every union to support the campaign against Weyerhaeuser products.

Sailors Get War Bonus

Five thousand Pacific Coast sailors have been given pay raises of \$7.50 monthly, and a \$30 bonus if required to sail into war zones in the trans-Pacific, South African or round-the-world shipping lanes.

Harry Lundeborg, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (A. F. of L.), announced that the increased wage schedule negotiated with the Pacific-American Shipowners' Association had received coastwide ratification.

The contract is understood to affect some 300 vessels, and will remain in force until the end of September.

East Bay Laundry Workers

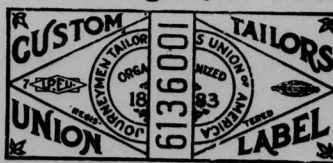
More than 750 inside workers in twenty laundries of Alameda County will benefit by a new contract between Laundry Workers' Union No. 2 and the Laundry Owners' Association of Alameda County.

The agreement is retroactive to December and will be in effect until November 30, 1943. A special clause provides that if before December 1, of next year, or thereafter, the cost of living, according to statistics of the Department of Labor, increases 10 per cent or more, "employees will be entitled to more money." The pact calls for progressive wage increases for all classifications and grants paid vacations to regular employees.

MEN FORCED TO STRIKE

There's a lot of talk in the papers about passing a law to abolish strikes. But how can any law prevent a strike when an employer himself refuses to obey the law? A case in point is the strike forced upon 1100 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company in Michigan City, Ind. Although 90 per cent of the employees signed up with the union, the management refused to meet with its representatives. A consent election suggested by a Labor Department conciliator was accepted by the union but rejected by the company.

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Senator Pushes Fight in Behalf of Older Workers

Pushing his fight on job discrimination against older workers, Senator James A. Mead of New York has been informed by Secretary of Labor Perkins that some industries are lifting the ban against skilled older workers. "However," she added, "these are exceptional instances."

At the same time, the Railway Labor Executives Association told Senator Mead that it was understood during the present emergency age limitations will not be permitted to interfere in employment of men by railroads.

The senator is seeking information on job discrimination, particularly in employment of older workers in government service and defense industries, and recently stated in a letter of inquiry on the subject that it was his opinion that a large number of skilled workmen are still being denied re-employment because of age discrimination.

Age Limits Were Raised

In her letter to Senator Mead, Secretary Perkins said: "There is no doubt that . . . many industries have found it expedient to waive the previous hiring age limit. Several specific illustrations have been brought forcibly to our attention. Some months ago when I visited California and discussed the skilled help problem with the management of one of the large aircraft companies, I suggested that there must be a considerable reservoir of skilled machinists in the older working group and that if the company let down the bars by removing age limits it might thus meet immediate needs for at least skilled craftsmen. My suggestion was followed and the company put on several hundred men in the age group 50 to 65."

Still Maintain Age Limit

Secretary Perkins cited other instances of the ban against older workers and went on to say: "Of course, these are exceptional instances and there is no doubt whatever but that many private industries still hold to a relatively low hiring age limit and vary it only in exceptional instances. It would certainly be useful to know just how much this policy is retarding production in our defense industries."

J. G. Luhrs, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, told Senator Mead that his group greatly appreciated the senator's interest in the subject of employment of the middle-aged and older workers.

Railroad Attitude Favorable

"However," he added, "at a recent conference with the railroads, practically national in scope, a discussion was had with reference to those age limitations and without a concrete or definite commitment being made we gained the impression that during the pending emergency the age limitations will not be permitted to interfere in employment."

SEEKS SYNTHETIC POWER

Dr. Ernst Berl, chemist, is developing synthetic power to turn the wheels of industry when nature's coal and oil resources have been exhausted. Having studied the formation of coal and oil deposits for the past thirteen years Dr. Berl claims to have solved the process by which nature produced and stored away fuel reserves. The way is now open to manufacture fuel from common carbohydrates, such as celluloses and sugars of corn, sea weed, molasses and cotton.

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Five Bills Condemned as Injurious to Union Labor

A committee on defense bills which was appointed by the U. S. Secretary of Labor has sharply criticized five measures allegedly designed to prevent sabotage of defense activities, which were drawn up by a Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense convened by Attorney General Jackson.

The committee which condemned the bills as inimical to the welfare of organized labor was named in compliance with a resolution adopted at the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation last month. Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is chairman of the committee.

Pursuit by Military Forces

The five draft bills are a sabotage prevention act, an explosives act, a State Guard act, an interstate public property act, and an act providing for "fresh pursuit" by military forces, which would permit the entry into one State of military forces of another State in pursuit of insurrectionists, saboteurs and the like. On the sabotage bill, the most dangerous of the group, the report said:

"The act in peace time would practically prevent any free individual from doing any act impeding production for defense under pain of the heaviest criminal penalties. It would seriously curtail or prohibit the rights of labor to strike, to picket peacefully, and to carry on any other lawful union activity when such acts impeded production for defense.

Extreme Penalties Possible

"Under the act, a strike, slow down, temporary stoppage, loafing, quitting work in midshift and picketing would be treated equally with violent sabotage, bombing and dynamiting, without regard for existing legal rights or criminal liability. If any or each of these activities impairs or interferes with real or personal property, thus retarding national defense, it can be met by the extreme penalties of the act.

"A union member, who joins his brothers in obeying a strike order, peaceably walks out of a plant producing airplanes under a contract with the U. S. army, under the provisions of Section 2, can be arrested, convicted, fined \$10,000 and imprisoned for ten years. This is so unless the right to strike is specifically exempted from and protected by the terms of the act.

Union Officials Liable

"The union leader who calls the strike in the above case is likewise criminally liable either as a conspirator or as a principal, unless the terms of the act do not specifically exclude striking.

"These examples are equally applicable in every varying degree and graduation of union activity in serious or merely trifling industrial disputes, unless the act specifically excludes union activities from its scope."

Order Bridges Deportation Hearing

Word came from Washington this week that U. S. Attorney General Jackson had ordered a new hearing be opened looking to the deportation of Harry Bridges, of the C.I.O. Longshoremen's organization.

It is scheduled to start on March 31, and will be conducted in San Francisco by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Attorney General said in a statement that "new and additional evidence" contained in a 2500-page report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prompted the order for the hearing. He further stated that "this action does not imply that the department has passed on the merits of the case," and that the report "contained no conclusions or recommendations."

In the forthcoming investigation it is understood that the issue will be whether or not Bridges ever has had a connection with the Communist party, the alien registration, now effective, having made this a reason for deportation of any alien. In the former Bridges hearing the issue was confined to Communist connection at the time the proceedings were instituted.

City Power and Transportation

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi announced this week that the city's net income from municipal sale of electric power will be "more than \$2,600,000 annually." The statement, in reference to the latest financial revision of contract terms, was made following a conference with President Black of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, from which company the city proposes to lease distribution facilities for power generated at Hetch Hetchy. The lease negotiations were expected to be concluded this week, and the Mayor stated that details of the latest terms secured by the city would be provided in the report of the engineers, and that the proposal would then be submitted to the Utilities Commission, the Board of Supervisors and the Railroad Commission for approval.

It was also reported this week that the first of a series of conferences looking toward acquisition by the city of the Market Street Railway might be held next week between Mayor Rossi and officials of the company. The Mayor announced that a special bond election may be submitted to the voters early next fall if an agreement could be reached with company officials on a purchase price for its equipment and facilities. He said the company had named an "asking price" of \$9,500,000 but that he hoped through conferences to reduce that figure. It has been estimated that an amount, in addition to any purchase price, approximating \$10,000,000 would be required to rehabilitate the private company's tracks and equipment, generally conceded as in a deplorable state, in the event of acquisition by the municipality.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

There will be open competitive examinations at U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, for bricklayers, plasterers, enginemen (locomotive), trackmen, wire worker (aviation). Applications should be filed not later than February 24, at Room 110, Federal Office building, San Francisco.

Misleading Reports on Coast Jobs for Defense

Fearful of an influx of out-of-state workers seeking shipyard jobs in excess of the industry's capacity to absorb them, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, has asked the co-operation of civic groups and governmental agencies in a campaign to refrain from broadcasting misleading figures about the number of jobs available in California.

Mechanics Laid Off

"While estimates, running into the thousands, of the number of men needed for this work are being aired, the fact is that competent local shipyard mechanics are today being laid off," the Federation official said. "It might be that in the future the requirements will be more than local labor can supply, but at the present time the only effect of such publicity is to attract a large number of workers from out-of-the-state for whom no jobs exist."

Camp Construction

In connection with the general subject of employment opportunities on the Pacific Coast is the following: Lieut. George Barkhurst, executive officer to Capt. J. T. Smoody, construction quartermaster at Camp Roberts, announced this week that the labor rolls at that camp are full. "Please make it clear," he said, "that we are not in need of more workers. Workers coming here from various parts of the State will be disappointed. We can't hire them."

Maj. T. A. Cox, construction quartermaster at Camp San Luis Obispo, expressed the same message.

WAR HYSTERIA?

Newspaper and radio reports of saboteurs and fifth columnists had a strange sequel in Dallas, Tex. When residents saw 100 men in working clothes assemble on a main thoroughfare they phoned the police. Radio cars converged at the spot and police piled out with drawn guns. They learned that the men were W.P.A. employees, about to begin the job of widening the street.

Army officers and men at Camp Ord will consume 840,000 eggs during February.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

R. O. ("Bob") Kennard, brother of J. O. Kennard of the "Chronicle" chapel, died at San Diego on Friday, February 7. Until 1923 deceased had been a member of No. 21 for years, having been elected chairman of the "Examiner" as early as 1907, an office he held for a number of years. He was also a member of the "Post" chapel until that paper was consolidated with the "Call." At the time of his death he held a situation on the San Diego "Tribune." Surviving beside his brother here are his wife, Hazel, and two sisters, Minnie L. and Hattie L. Kennard.

Representative Ralph E. Mercer visited at headquarters Monday morning while on his way from San Mateo to Petaluma. Ralph is assisting with scales being negotiated by both these locals.

Thomas Moriarty, father-in-law of Chairman Walter Barth of the Knight-Counihan chapel, died on Sunday, February 2, at the age of 78. Interment was at Fairfield.

A clipping from a Colorado Springs paper which arrived at headquarters this week devotes considerable space to an account of the organization of a Printers' Home chapel which had been authorized by the International. Superintendent M. A. Hamilton's address to the chapel at its first meeting is given, and reads in part: "... In my management of the affairs of the Home I want no 'stool pigeons' nor 'quillers.' And no other agency can be so effective in keeping down this class of individuals as can a chapel. No one was ever accused of 'quilling' who took his grievance to the chairman, and no one dares accuse the chairman or officers of the chapel of 'stooling' when he or they carry those complaints to those in charge. Organize your chapel as printers of long experience know how to organize, and conduct the affairs of that chapel as you know they should be conducted, and you will have my co-operation and support."

Having been a member of the "Examiner" chapel for a number of years, the writer may be inclined to at times follow the style of that paper in this column. But for the satisfaction of the "Chronicle" proofreader who sent us a card protesting our use of the English language, we promise to swing to "Chronicle" style—for the time being.

John H. Penn, monotype operator at the Sunset Press, received the sad news of the death of his son, Carlton Penn, which occurred at Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., on December 29, of nephritis pneumonia. Deceased, who was but 32 years of age, had served two enlistments in the navy, and since 1936 had been a member of the National Maritime Union. Interment was at Hillside Cemetery, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

J. A. ("Al") Smith, who worked in this jurisdiction some three years ago, came in from the south the first of the week. Al states that since

leaving here he has worked in Chicago and in towns on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Florida.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The February tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association will be played at the El Camino public golf course, located at Lomita Park, on Sunday, February 23. Play will start at 10:30 sharp, and the first two foursomes will be allotted newspaper men who have to go to work. If the starting time of 10:30 is too late to allow those Sunday workers time to play, and then get to work, an earlier starting time will be arranged for them. A phone call to the writer will arrange it. The method of play for the February tournament will be published in next Friday's Labor Clarion, and other details concerning the tournament will be contained in the regular monthly announcements that will be out the first of next week.

Short Shots—A recent column contained information concerning special rates for Association members when buying golf equipment from any one of the several sporting goods houses in town. The matter was first broached by Fred Leach, and at the last officers' meeting action was taken whereby the secretary was instructed to communicate with the sporting equipment houses and have the Golf Association put on the preferred list, so that Association members (those carrying 1941 membership cards) will be able to purchase any and all golf equipment at a substantial saving. Announcement will be made at the El Camino tournament covering the above, and those Association members who are in the market for golf equipment will be notified as to where their membership cards will be honored. And to Fred Leach, for his very helpful and timely suggestion, the hearty thanks of the Association for presenting the above data to the officers. ... To date no reports have been received as to those members who are leading the eclectic tournament in their respective classes. ... Considerable discussion has been heard among several Association members covering the merits of an eclectic tournament over the tournament schedule of the Association, and the majority of it has been very favorable. The original intent and purpose of the idea was to keep those Association members engaged on a competitive basis over the period of the year, and the eclectic should provide a keen competition among the members, along with providing some very neat scores in November. ... The February tournament at El Camino will provide the Association with an ideal set-up for putting in practice a suggestion made by a worthy Association member. The idea in brief is: Heretofore, in arranging foursomes it has been the practice to try and keep those members who are in about the same class and who play about the same type of a game grouped, in order to facilitate the time spent on the course and to accommodate those members who have arranged friendly side bets with their partners in the same foursome. However, the El Camino tournament will be different. No pre-arranged foursomes will be allowed. Foursomes will either be drawn from a hat, or members will be shuffled to see that a Class A man, Class B man, Class C man, and a champ class man are in the same group. By this arrangement it is hoped that each Association member will have over the year's schedule plenty of opportunity to play with all Association members, and will have had a fine chance to really get to know his other associates

in the Golf Association. ... Remember it's the 23rd at El Camino—and no pre-arranged foursomes, please.

Women's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The monthly meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 will be held next Tuesday evening, February 18, at 8 o'clock, at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. It is hoped there will be a full attendance. Several new members will receive the obligation at this meeting. There will be a social get-together downstairs following the business meeting.

Since quarterly dues must reach international on or before March 1, it is best to come to the meeting February 18 prepared to pay them. If any member finds herself unable to attend, it will help if she will send or take her dues to Secretary Louise A. Abbott, 859 Castro street.

The ways and means and entertainment committees met Thursday, February 6, with Mrs. Florence Reynolds to make arrangements for a dinner to be held Saturday, February 22, at 7 p.m., at Red Men's Hall, for the benefit of the W.I.A. These committees will meet again next Monday with Mrs. Dorothea Heuring to make final plans. Details will appear in the next issue of the Labor Clarion.

The S.F.W.A. label committee will meet Monday, February 17, with Mrs. Grace Young, 22 Gough street.

Installation of officers was held at the open meeting of the Union Label Section of San Francisco last Wednesday night. Several auxiliary members attended. Sandwiches, coffee and cake were served after the meeting.

Mrs. Hazel Viele is the accredited delegate from the S.F.W.A. to the Union Label Section, and she reports that Mr. Rotell has bound our labels beautifully.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. O'Neill drove to Salinas, Sunday, to spend the day with Mrs. O'Neill's parents. Jackie O'Neill, in the hospital with scarlet fever, is getting along nicely.

Miss Dorothy Johnson, sister of Mrs. Ruth Begon, has returned to San Francisco from Medford, Ore., where she has been working for six months, and has announced her marriage, on January 11, to James Jones of San Francisco, who is connected with the Acme Brewery. Friends of the couple were not expecting the marriage to take place until next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Holderby are enjoying a visit from their daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. L. T. Jackson and Sharon Jackson, of Santa Monica, who are here for a two weeks' stay.

STATE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Employment and payrolls in the California aircraft industry reached record highs in January. Total employees in the six major airplane factories in the State has passed the 77,000 mark, while payrolls were more than \$10,000,000 monthly. These figures are for airplane plants only and do not include California engine and aircraft accessory manufacturers. Approximate employment figures for the various companies are reported as follows: Douglas (including El Segundo division), 22,000; Lockheed (including Vega), 21,600; Consolidated 16,000; North American, 9200; Vultee (including Nashville and Wayne divisions), 6400; Northrop, 2250.

California is now one of the nation's leading thoroughbred horse-producing states, with more than 200 horse farms.


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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Mailers' Union No. 18 will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Labor Temple next Sunday, February 16. Nominations for officers and delegates will be open at February and March union meetings.

Berne Chedester, accompanied by his mother, and traveling by auto, last week paid visits to relatives and friends in the central and southern sections of the State.

A friendly stork flew over the home of Robert ("Whitey") and Rita Wilson in Burlingame, last week, leaving a precious gift, an 8½-pound baby girl. Mother and daughter are reported as doing well. Congratulations.

Thomas Stone, of the "Examiner" chapel, was stricken with a heart attack while at work one night last week. His condition is reported as favorable.

Joseph P. Jud, ex-president of St. Louis Mailers' Union, is still confined at Veterans' hospital in that city with a heart ailment and high blood pressure. His physicians have ordered complete rest and quiet. His condition is slightly improved.

The members of St. Louis Mailers' Union have voted to go to arbitration with the newspaper publishers on a proposed new contract. This arbitration will be somewhat unique, in that the committee of the St. Louis union will be opposed by Munro Roberts, former member of the union and also ex-president and secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., who, as their secretary, will handle the case for the newspaper publishers. Doubtless the outcome will be awaited with interest by mailers generally. As the M.T.D.U. officers warmly congratulated Roberts on his having been chosen as a representative of the publishers, it now remains to be seen just who those M.T.D.U. officers will extend felicitations to when the final award is handed down in this arbitration case—the St. Louis union, or Attorney Roberts.

Cleveland proposition: Des Moines, Ia., 3 for, 51 against. Topeka, Kans., 2 for, 21 against. Des Moines, Ia., for secretary-treasurer M.T.D.U. Weaver 21, Bassett 19 ("write-ins").

Culinary Board Officials

William McCabe of Bartenders No. 41 has been re-elected president of the San Francisco Joint Board of Culinary Workers, and Frankie Behan of Waitresses No. 48 was named vice-president.

John A. St. Peter, of Cooks' Union, will be the new secretary of the board, and it is understood will devote his entire time to the office under a new plan which created a full-time position. He succeeds C. T. McDonough, who as a vice-president and organizer of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees, in addition to other duties in union affairs, found his time completely occupied. "Mac," likewise a member of Cooks No. 44, is also a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

No Gantner & Mattern Settlement

The San Francisco Knit Goods Workers' local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union this week received a telegram from the Secretary of the Idaho State Federation of Labor making inquiry as to a rumored settlement of the Gantner & Mattern controversy in this city. Of course immediate denial of any such rumor was forwarded.

It is regrettable that those living outside the city cannot have the visible evidence that the union campaign against the concern is still being carried on which is afforded to local residents—especially so during the last eight weeks of incessant rainy

weather, when the faithful pickets, in raincoats and carrying umbrellas, maintained their vigil throughout each day, often to the amazement of passersby.

The union, however, expressed appreciation of the genuine interest in its cause evidenced in the telegram from the Idaho labor official, and pointed to it as another indication of the widespread and vigilant support it is receiving throughout the country.

From the Eastern campaign against the firm came word, this week, that the powerful Cleveland Federation of Labor had adopted a resolution requesting members of its affiliated unions "not to purchase the goods manufactured by said firm until the firm will reinstate workers on strike and establish bona fide collective bargaining with Local No. 191 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

Milk Delivery in San Mateo

Tomorrow (Saturday) morning terms of a new agreement go into effect between Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 and their employers under which delivery of milk in San Mateo County will begin at 7 a. m. instead of the present hour of 5 a. m.

The new conditions are an extension of those in effect for some time in San Francisco and in Santa Clara County. The plan having been found, through actual experience, to work quite satisfactorily in these two areas, amicable negotiations between the employers and the union brought about agreement for the San Mateo territory.

The new schedule of hours will affect favorably well over 100 workers, and mean much to them and their families. It represents another advance which No. 226 has made in bettering the working conditions of its members, and now seems a far cry from the period, which many yet recall, when working hours for employees in this industry were from 8 o'clock in the evening to 7 in the morning. A faithful membership, sound and constructive leadership of the organization over the years, peaceful negotiations with their employers and faithful observance of contracts once agreed upon, together with educational campaigns among the public in relation to contemplated changes in working hours which have been gradually introduced, have been leading factors in bringing about the existing standard of conditions which No. 226 now enjoys.

Federation of Teachers, No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The regular meeting on Monday, February 10, was well attended in spite of the inclement weather. We welcome several members who have been unable to attend because of extra-curricular activities at the hour at which we meet, but now have so arranged their program as to be able to attend regularly.

An encouraging report was given by the subcommittee on membership from the W.P.A. Section of Local 61.

The problems arising from the greatly increased percentage of our total adolescent population, such as adequate counseling so that they may find their way into courses for which they are best adapted by natural aptitudes and financial and social backgrounds; how to give personal attention to the varied needs of forty or fifty boys and girls in one class; promotions, regardless of scholastic achievements, and similar matters were discussed at length and referred to the committee on educational policies for further study. It was pointed out that during even a six-year course taken in both junior and senior high schools the student actually has worked at a given skill such as typing, stenography, shop, millinery, etc., less than three months of full length days. Obviously, no really adequate apprenticeship can be given in so short a time.

The advisory council will meet next week in order to speed the transaction of business at the meeting of February 24, at which we will have a special lecture and discussion of the retirement system followed in California schools.

JUNIOR HAS ALL THE ANSWERS

The pastor was testing the knowledge of the junior class at Sunday school. "What," he asked, "are the sins of omission?" After a few moments of silence, one of the youngsters timidly answered: "They're the sins we should have committed and didn't."

HENRY B. LISTER

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
California Watch Case Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone, Market 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 7, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Sausage Makers No. 203, Albert Koehler, Harry Devine, and Rudy Wedermann vice Mike Reagan. Pharmacists No. 838, Vincent Quinlan vice Raymond Lee. San Francisco Fire Salvage Corps No. 541, Emil Parodi vice Daniel Harrington. Film and Poster Exchange Employees B-17, Charles Owens. Bakers No. 24, Axel Anderholm, Theodore Thesing, Peter Awender, Theodore Lindquist, Harold Leininger, Paul Guderley, Paul Allenfort, Fred Schierbaum, Mary McKay, Esther Kreutzberg. Cooks and Pastry Cooks No. 44, John A. St. Peter vice Reva Brown. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, Jack Maltester vice Walter J. Turner. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Beauticians No. 12, stating that they have settled their differences with the Hally-Mead Beauty Shop at 2012 Fillmore street, and thank the Council for assistance given them. From the Civil Service Commission, dealing with a wage hearing. From the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, regarding the organizing of public employees.

From the Commonwealth Club, addressed to the president of the Council, regarding the Defense Council and asking the president to serve as a member, or some other officer if he could not attend; moved to concur and that the president or some other officer be appointed to act as an observer at said meetings; amended that the president be appointed as an observer; amendment to the amendment to appoint the president and 100 others to serve. The chair ruled the amendment to the amendment out of order and then put the question on the amendment to the motion, which was carried. After that the motion as amended was put and carried.

Bills were read and ordered paid.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Building Service Employees No. 87, asking for strike sanction against the Shell Oil Building, at Bush and Battery streets. Window Cleaners No. 44, asking for strike sanction against the Inter-City Realty Company, at 1235 Van Ness avenue. Barbers No. 148, requesting that the Bauer Manufacturing Company, 134 Golden Gate avenue, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list; also Beauticians No.

12, making the same request against the same company. Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791, requesting strike sanction against W. D. and A. R. Fennimore, optometrists, and the California Optical Company, 231 Post street, San Francisco. From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers asking strike sanction against the following places: Mar-Tenth Restaurant, 1409 Market street; Roddy's Fish Bowl, 229 Third street; Woman's Athletic Club, 640 Sutter street. Real Estate Salesmen No. 22250, asking that their union representative be permitted to appear before our executive committee. Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989, enclosing copy of their proposed agreement for several firms.

Referred to the Secretary: From the Circular Distributors' Union requesting the assistance of the Council in calling a meeting of the advertising distributors of San Francisco who have declined to consider their proposed agreement.

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, February 3, 1941.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman D. P. Haggerty. In the matter of the Ice Wagon Drivers and their request to place the Independent Ice Company of 630 Twenty-ninth avenue, Oakland, on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list; the union was represented by Brothers Johnson, Kern, Davis, Brunner and Reed; the employer, Mr. Abraham, and his attorney, Mr. Toomajian, arrived late; in view of their request for a meeting on the matter, this was referred to the secretary of the Council, who will endeavor to arrange a meeting in the near future with all parties in interest. In the matter of the Pharmacists' Union and their request for strike sanction against Bowerman's Pharmacies, Inc., at 356 Post street, and 498 Post street; the union was represented by Brothers Crumpton and Kane; no representative of the employer was present; the cause of the dispute was the refusal of this employer to sign the working agreement with the Pharmacists' Union; after discussion it was decided to refer this matter to the president of the Council, who shall make an effort to call a meeting and arrive at an adjustment. In the matter of the Photo Engravers' Union and their complaint against the Oriental Photo Engraving Company, owned by Mr. Chan Quong, of 680 Clay street; Brothers Krantz and Cracknell represented the union; the employer has refused to go along with the conditions set up by the union; after discussion this matter was referred to the secretary of the Council to make an effort at an adjustment. The Photo Engravers also submitted their demands for a new working agreement; the changes from the old agreement include a 35-hour week instead of their present 40-hour week, vacations with pay, a military service clause, severance clause, double time for Saturday overtime instead of time and a half; and an approximate increase of \$3 per week on their newspaper agreement; this agreement has been indorsed by their international and it is recommended that it be indorsed by the Labor Council, with the usual admonition. In the matter of the Retail Department Store Employees and their request for strike sanction against the Paragon Linen Shop, located at 817 Market street; Brother Brisbee represented the union; Mr. Storie, of the Employers' Council, and Messrs. Maher and Hamowy represented the employer; the union has been in negotiations with this employer since September and unable to arrive at an agreement; it is recommended that this matter be referred to President Shelley with instructions to arrange a meeting this week in an effort to arrive at a settlement of this dispute. In the matter of the new wage scale and agreement of the Patternmakers' Association of San Francisco; the union's demands in this instance were for a 20-cent an hour increase in both jobbing and manufacturing shops; this was the only change

requested; this demand having been indorsed by the International Union and by the Metal Trades Council, your committee recommends that the Council approve this agreement, with the usual admonition. Brother Ballerini, of the Production Machine Operators' Lodge 1327, came before your committee in regard to his request for strike sanction against the battery industry of San Francisco; this matter is now in the hands of the sub-committee, and should be left in their hands, and they shall call an immediate meeting with the employers involved and shall also have the power to call a special executive board meeting at 7:30 p. m. Friday should they deem it advisable. The Window Cleaners' request for strike sanction against the Golden State Hotel and the Richelieu Hotel will be held in committee for one week at the request of the local union. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, February 7, 1941.) The application of the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers, Branch No. 12, for affiliation with the San Francisco Labor Council, came before your committee; committee recommended seating Grant C. Bell, 835 Turk street, elected by their membership to represent them as a delegate to the Council. Moved to adopt; carried.

Reports of Unions—Production Machine Operators, Lodge No. 1327—Reported that they have arrived at an agreement with battery manufacturers; also reported on progress of conference now in progress between shipbuilders and Pacific Coast Metal Trades. Warehousemen—Reported on activities of Montgomery Ward strike; recited a decision of the supreme court affecting unemployment insurance. Lumbermen—Have negotiated a new contract with operators in this district, gaining material benefits. Musicians—Reported on ASCAP controversy now existing with the broadcasting stations. Actors—Thanked the Council for assistance already rendered; President Ashe of their organization added to the remarks. Cemetery Workers—Have only one unfair cemetery in the Bay district, the Sunset View cemetery; request all to refrain from having friends interred in this cemetery. Beauticians No. 12—Report that the Waldorf Beauty Shop, 848 Clement street, is still unfair; Ann's Beauty Shop, at 952 Potrero avenue, is now O. K. Upholsterers No. 28—Have won a vote taken under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board in the Kroehler plant as against the C.I.O.

New Business—Moved to invite Labor Commissioner Carrasco to address the Council next Friday evening, February 14, 1941; carried.

Past President Daniel C. Murphy then proceeded with the installation of officers, as follows: **President:** John F. Shelley. **Vice-President:** D. P. Haggerty. **Secretary:** John A. O'Connell. **Sergeant-at-Arms:** George Kelly. **Trustees:** Anthony Cancelli, John Coughlan, Thomas Rotell. **Executive Committee:** William Ahern, Anthony Costa, S. W. Douglas, Joseph Ferris, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Francis F. Fitzsimons, Henry Foley, Daniel, P. Haggerty, George Johns, C. T. McDonough, Edward McLaughlin, Fred West, Martin Wormuth. **Law and Legislative Committee:** Art Dougherty, P. Z. Hays, Charles Kindell, Clarence H. King, Sidney King, Henry Savin, Jack Spalding. **Organizing Committee:** Anthony Ballerini, Lawrence Bregante, Victor Cortesi, Sylvester Cruz, Joseph Piccini, Thomas A. Rotell, Anthony Schurba, Agnes S. Tuoto, Thomas White. **Directors of Hall Association:** Daniel P. Haggerty, M. S. Maxwell, John F. Shelley. **Directors of Labor Clarion:** John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wettstein, Martin Wormuth.

Receipts, \$1020; expenses, \$402.93.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the election held last Tuesday to name delegates to the international convention, which will be held in Cincinnati next April, 1840 votes were cast. The following were the successful candidates: Joseph Bader, Rene Battaglini, Charles Fleischman, Ernest Lavino, Max Meyer, George Patran and John A. St. Peter.

At the meeting of Cooks No. 44 on Thursday, February 6, charges were read against four of our brothers for working in excess of recognized union hours. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges and report their findings and recommendation on this matter.

Communications were received as follows: From the State Federation of Labor, acknowledging our check for \$25 for defense of the "framed" union members. From Harvey McDowell, withdrawing his name as candidate for delegate to our national convention; accepted. From the Greek War Relief Association, asking for a donation, and adoption of a resolution; referred to the executive board and the resolutions committee for recommendation. From American Rescue Ship Mission, asking donation, and enclosing resolution; same procedure. From International Ladies' Garment Workers, asking support for their educational program; referred to the executive board. From the family of Michael Sabadin thanking us for expression of sympathy on his death; ordered filed.

Brother St. Peter was declared elected delegate to the Labor Council, he having received the highest vote. Bob Kennedy and Gus Gravanis were nominated for the editorial board of our monthly paper.

The shop steward's report was read and ordered placed on the bulletin board for information of the membership.

The following recommendations of the executive board were concurred in: That we donate \$25 to the fund to fight infantile paralysis. That a special reinstatement fee of \$5 be granted in one instance on account of the person's ill health, and that eleven members be appointed to serve on the election committee, same to be taken from our list of unemployed.

Don't forget the dance at Eagles Hall, on Saturday, February 15, 8 p. m. Come in your union-made clothes, bring your best girl, dance to the music of a union band, and have a good time with a bunch of organized workers.

Remember to make your purchases in a union store, and to demand service from a clerk wearing a union button. Local 1100 needs your help just as much as you need their help. Don't go near any of Montgomery Ward's stores—they are on our unfair list—and tell your friends about the attitude of this concern.

Disclaim Official's Actions

The executive committee of the Washington (D. C.) Newspaper Guild has passed a resolution disapproving and disclaiming activities of Morris Watson, a vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.) in connection with the Emergency Peace Mobilization, American Youth Congress, and other "left-wing" organizations.

Anthony Berardi, one of the international vice-presidents of the American Newspaper Guild, has resigned from that organization and has joined the Chicago Editorial Association, a local of the American Editorial Association, the national council of newspaper workers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was announced in Washington.

FOR COAST NAVAL ACADEMY

Establishment of a naval academy on the Pacific Coast is provided in a bill which has been submitted to Congress by Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Johnson is expected to urge the proposed school be built in California.

PREFERS COMMUNISM TO WIFE

Mrs. Margaret Carroll of New Brunswick, N. J., was granted a divorce after she testified that when she asked her husband to choose between her and the communist party, he chose the party.

JAILED IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Federal Judge Darr, at Chattanooga, sentenced eight members of a C.I.O. union to prison terms following conviction on charges they conspired to dynamite Tennessee Valley Authority power lines serving a copper company's plant against which they were conducting a strike. The case will be appealed, counsel for the convicted men announced.

Kentucky Miners Saved

Acting Governor Rodes K. Myers, of Kentucky, in the absence of Governor Keen Johnson, granted an outright pardon to one of four miners sentenced to life imprisonment for participation in a bloody battle in Harlan County in 1931. At the same time he commuted the sentences of three other miners from life imprisonment to 21-year terms and then granted the paroles, to take effect as soon as jobs can be found for them. The miner pardoned is Al Benson. The Lieutenant-Governor said he was convinced that Benson was wholly innocent of the charges of which he was convicted. The men paroled are W. B. Jones, Chester L. Poore and James Reynolds. Mr. Myers explained that he has a doubt as to their guilt or innocence, but since he was not sure of their innocence he could not grant them outright pardons.

The American Federation of Labor at the recent New Orleans convention adopted a resolution urging the release of the four men. The resolution charged that they were imprisoned "solely because they dared to organize a union, dared to strike and dared to picket in Harlan County, Kentucky."

Suit Against Unions Voided

A government anti-trust indictment against two labor organizations and ten of their officials was dismissed by Judge Philip L. Sullivan in the federal court in a twenty-page opinion which upheld the union's efforts to keep ready-mixed concrete out of Chicago.

Judge Sullivan sustained a demurrer to the indictment, which charged that the Hod Carriers' Union of Chicago and the International Operating Engineers, Local 150, conspired to compel contractors to pay for the same number of men on the job if ready-mixed concrete were used as would be needed without its use.

The court rejected the labor history of the last few years and declared that the Norris-LaGuardia act permitted the various acts complained of in the suit. "It is the legitimate and normal objective of a labor union to prevent dismissal of any of their members," Judge Sullivan declared.

Government attorneys announced the decision would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

COAST GUARD APPOINTMENTS

The United States Coast Guard announces that there will be a yearly competitive examination for appointments to cadetships in the United States Coast Guard, to be held May 14 and 15, open to all physically qualified boys between the ages of 17 and 22 years, who have the required moral qualifications and educational preparation. The pay of a cadet while undergoing instruction is \$780 per year, plus an allowance for subsistence. After graduation a cadet is eligible for a commission in the Coast Guard as ensign. The course of instruction is basically scientific and engineering in character. Those interested should write to the Congressman in their district.

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Big Companies Urged to Sublet Defense Contracts

In an effort to speed the lagging drive for wider distribution of defense contracts, the National Defense Advisory Commission has called upon all firms holding large defense contracts to redouble efforts to spread their work among smaller plants.

"Farming out" of defense contracts, which has been strongly indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, is reported to be going slowly, as a result of the reluctance of larger companies to sublet part of their work to smaller firms.

The big companies, officials feel, are trying to keep the work to themselves, regardless of delays which this policy may bring. In taking this attitude, it is charged, they are motivated by an eye to profits, which they are placing above national welfare.

"Crack Down" Threatened

Unless the big companies change their attitude, it is reported they face drastic governmental action in the "farming out" effort to force faster progress in the manufacture and completion of defense products.

The defense commission's latest appeal for "farming out" was made in a bulletin, "The Problems and Organization of Farming Out," by Morris L. Cooke, noted management engineer on the staff of the labor division of the Defense commission.

"To follow the request of the President that we make this nation 'an arsenal of democracy,'" Cooke declared, "we must leave no stone unturned in our drive to bring all industry and all labor into the defense program. This is a common effort toward a common goal."

Quick Action Needed

"It is not only that the small businessman has the right to share in this work with his larger brother but that, unless this sharing is done, and done soon, we may experience a serious lag in the speed of defense output."

The bulletin, Cooke stated, outlines a program of action and contains an exhaustive study of the problems of "farming out." A feature is a recommendation for formation of local bodies to serve as a link "between the unused capacity of one area and those in other areas—prime contractors, sub-contractors and the government itself—who could use that capacity."

It is the fourth in a series of such bulletins prepared by Mr. Cooke who has been active in the drive to revitalize "ghost towns" of America by bringing idle men and idle facilities into the defense program.

Public School Forums

Following is the program for next week of the San Francisco Public School Forums—the date, place, subject, and speaker. Admission is free and the audience is invited to participate in a question period following presentation of the subject by the principal speaker.

February 17—Visitation Valley Community Center, 66 Raymond street; "We Speak Up for Democracy," Max Greenberg, San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce.

February 18—James Lick Junior High School, Twenty-fifth and Noe streets; "Ideals and Concepts of Democracy," Richard R. Stewart, San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce; also "The Romance of San Francisco," with colored films, Ken Wade.

February 19—Glen Park School, Brompton ave-

nue and Bosworth street; "The Goal of National Defense," Ray R. Poulton, San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce.

February 20—Sherman School, Union and Franklin streets; "The Defense of Democracy," Renaldo Sciaroni, Jr., attorney.

February 21—Marina Junior High School, Fillmore and Chestnut streets; "The Price of Liberty" and films; "Life of George Washington," Carl Brown, San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce.

ANOTHER DUAL ORGANIZATION?

American Federation of Labor unions have refused to work with the W.P.A. in the erection of the hangar for the National Guard base in New Orleans on the ground that the W.P.A. organization is non-union. The W.P.A. workers have the opportunity to join the union, but refuse on the grounds that they do not believe in paying dues for the privilege of working and have their own organization of supervisors, assistant supervisors, general foremen and assistants.

Trade Union Education Institute

The Trade Union Education Institute announces that Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, prominent author and lecturer, will talk on "Basic Economic Trends of the Day" at an open forum meeting on Monday, February 13, 8 p. m., at 345 Mason street.

In her lecture Dr. Meiklejohn will discuss some of the dramatic and revolutionary changes that are taking place beneath the surface of our economic life. "A great many people," says Dr. Meiklejohn, "are in the nineteenth century as far as their economic thinking is concerned. And what is worse, they try to solve twentieth century poverty and unemployment problems with nineteenth century remedies." The lecture is free and open to all A. F. of L. members and their friends. A general discussion will follow the address.

The Trade Union Education Institute, which is sponsored and financed by a number of A. F. of L. unions, is now conducting classes in public speaking, with Dr. Arnold Perstein, at 345 Mason street, each Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, and in history of the union movement, by Dr. George Hedley, at headquarters of the Bartenders' Union, 1623½ Market street each Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Both classes are said to be exceptionally well attended by members of many unions. Although the classes have already begun, they are still open for new registrants. The sponsors hope that as more unions become the backers of this activity it will be possible to start more classes. At present there is a move on to open a class in labor problems and negotiations. This class is intended for officers and executive board members, and is likely to meet Wednesday nights. Those interested should telephone Ordway 7192, or write to Jennie Matyas, chairman, 345 Mason street, for further information.

Charges "Reds" Stir Trouble in Defense Work

Detailed charges of communist domination in strategic bottleneck defense industries, through control of C.I.O. trade unions in those industries, are made in an article in the February "American Mercury," by Victor Riesel, a labor journalist.

Describing the recent strike at Vultee Air Corporation's plant in Downey, Calif., as "the first skirmish between American defense effort and the communist apparatus created here with the connivance of a foreign dictatorship," Riesel warns that Stalin's agents are in positions for making continuous trouble to delay arms output.

Threat to Labor Seen

"The communists," he claims, "had succeeded in developing significant strength in the fields of machine tools, steel, aircraft production, munitions, communications, transportation—in the fields, that is, of most critical importance in connection with defense preparations."

The article emphasizes that alleged communist penetration of defense industry trade unions represents "a threat to all organized labor, which will be saddled with responsibility for the activities of a tiny and mischievous minority."

Riesel shows that the official "party line" of the communists since the outbreak of the war is to oppose all national armament. Union leaders under communist influence, he declares, are able to promote that "line" by fomenting labor trouble at this time.

"Red" Unions Named

Among the labor unions which, according to Riesel, have strong pro-communist leanings in their leadership are the National Maritime Union, the National Association of Die Casters, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the American Communications Association, sections of the aircraft workers' organization. All these organizations are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

LABOR LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

A summary of all major legislation affecting labor, introduced in the first part of the 1941 legislative session, will be sent to all affiliated unions by the California State Federation of Labor within a few days, according to announcement from the Federation office.

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